Foreign Miscellany.

Foreign Miscellany.

And Mazon in Panis.—The return of Madame C.—rom the east, whither jealousy and debt had depatched her for swhite, has filled with dismay is marble balls and panelled chambers of the lysée. It is said that she has twice received gaze from the police to leave the capital, and thus estore peace to the troubled soul she had been bent upon disturbing, but she laughs to scorn the ordonnances of M. Carlier, and begs to know what narm she does by gazing at and following the green arriage wherin, not long ago, she used to take her eat, announcing her intention, however, of following the injunctions of the prefect, so soon as ever he green carriage itself shall have left the capital once more. It was known the other day that the ady in question would exhibit her performances at he Hippodrome, and crowds of the hous of Paris of both sexes were assembled to witness her performance. She appeared as usual, radiant and fearers, mounted on an Arab charger, the gift of the Pecha of Damascus, her costume far more dazzling than that of the ladies of the Hippodrome, agnost whom she condescended to try her talent. She scorned to accept of the least advantage, but started in the steeplechase, sharing the chance with her professions competitors. The race was bot, the first course decidedly in favor of our fair countess, the secons left no doubt of her triumph; when, alas! just at the conclusion of the triumph; when, alas! just at the conclusion of the triumph; when, alas! just at the conclusion of the triumph; when, alas! just at the conclusion of the triumph; when, alas! just at the conclusion of the triumph; when, alas! just at the conclusion of the triumph; when, alas! just at the conclusion of the triumph; when, alas! just at the conclusion of the triumph; when, he was confined, apparently grew giddy and fell, throwing the lady right over the balustrades into the arms of a spectator more terrified han henored by the distinction. For a moment here was a serious absent manages the thousands of spectators gather

neesnee of mind imaginable.—Parts correspondent f the Atlas.

STATISTICS OF RUSSIA.—The European provinces of Russia cover an area of 29,439 square miles; Franscaucasia, 2,825; Siberia, 208,600; the Steppes of Kirgis, 30,000; the Islands, 1,409; American Coonies, 17,500—making a total of 359,524 square niles. Reden, the geographer, calculates that the umber of inhabitants of these vast countries mounts to 60,000,000, and among them 50,000,000 clavonians and 4,338,000 Poles. The census of 763, according to Schlozer and Storch, showed a opulation of but 20,000,000; that of 1782 showed a marcase of 6,000,000; that of 1782 showed a mercase of 6,000,000; that of 1782 showed a marcase of 6,000,000. In the European rovinces of Russia the population averages 609 n a square mile. The most populated districts are nose of the central provinces, where one square file contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The minimum of population exists in the government of rehangel, where a square mile is inhabited by ixteen people. Of Russian subjects there are 0,562,000 (88 per cent of the population of Russia) elonging to the Greek religion, 6,744,145 are Roian Catholics, 3,409,330 are Protestants, 1,604,767 ews, and 566,320 Mahometans. The rest of the mabitants belong to various sects, or they are onsidered as temporary residents and foreigners. 54 periodicals are published in Russia—viz. 103 in lussian, 29 in German, 8 in French, 1 in Italian, 5 in the Polish, and 3 in the old Lettish language.—

Electric Telegraph Across the Mersey.—

Vente informed that experiments are about to be ied on the Mersey, with the view of carrying an

Conter Zeitung.

Electric Telegraph across the Mersey.—
Ve are informed that experiments are about to be ied on the Mersey, with the view of carrying an actric telegraph line across the river from Liveriol to Birkenhead. We hope that the dock autorities will now no longer delay to fulfil their and along the shore to Formby, &c., and westard to Bidston. No question can exist of the aportance of such a measure, so largely calculated as it is to render the existing marise teleraph effective in foggy weather. On the occurrence of a mist, or an east wind, Liverpool, under existing system, is entirely prevented from obtaing intelligence of ships off the harbor, waiting eam, &c.; and we trust the opportunity will not be permitted to lie unimproved. We believe e wire to be used will resemble that in use for a legan across the British Chaunel.—Liverol Albion, Sept. 11.

Postal. Communication with the United age, a plan which has proved in the lighest dece convenient to the mercantile community, he following has received, amongst others, the bjoined signatures:—"The merchants, brokers, d others, who have experienced the great consistency of the latest moment prior to the sailing of the amores, are desirous of presenting to Mr. Brownses, chief clerk in the packet letter office, with nom the idea originated, a testimonial of their probation of his suggestion." James McHenry, ain & Co., John Taylor Crook, and a Friend to Suggestion of the manner in which it is said to we been broken, and adds:—"We confess we are at cost to rightly comprehend the real merits of this testunate affair, in presence of the fact, which we experienced the great contents of the manner in which it is said to we been broken, and adds:—"We confess we are at cost to rightly comprehend the real merits of this testunate affair, in presence of the fact, which we experienced the said to the sacculation of the suggestion."

e circumstance demands every possible inquiry."

the disputes between Prussia and Austria still con

se on the German question. The Northern State

with the former, the Southern with the latter
gland refuses to send an ambassador to the engager

ted by Austria, which intimates that, in the opinion

the British government, the German confederation

it an end.

the present aspect of Germany, notwithstanding temporary acquiescence in the dominion of the open, as a welcome alternative from sangulary suchy, must needs be suggestive of grave misgivings dil reflecting minds. Indeed it may be said, and we fear, not unlikely to be proved, that the conion of Germany is even more perilous than that of mee, for the grounds of its discontents are more tens, and the temper of its population more measure.

iate letter from Paris states that the Queen of the gians is in a dying state, and that Dr. Chaumel, confidential physician of the Orieans family, had a summoned from Paris to Ostend.

n summoned from Paris to Ostend.

he emigration ship Fatrile, 750 tons register, Capt.

is, sailed from Plymouth (Eng) on the 12th inst.
California, with a full earge of general merchan
s, fifteen cabin, and about eventy sterage pagers, among whom were a party of miners from the
avean Monde Company at Paris.

eneral Cavaignac is said to be in such delicate

ith, as to render it doubtful whether he can ever
in take an active part in public life.

happears by accounts from the Levant, that the in crop had promised to be larger than was anticled, but that subsequently heavy rains fell and asloped an unfavorable change.

be Portuguese Court has ordered a month's mourn' for Louis Philippe.

he fortinguese Court has ordered a month's mourn'
for Louis Philippe.
he election for the new Spanish chambers have
rywhere resulted in the triumph of the "moderates"
tovernment party.
he Duke de Montpensier was deeply affected at the
raof his father's death, so much so that it was found
ressay to hised him.
he electric telegraph between Vienna and Oracow
just been completed, and the first despatch over
a military one—was received by the Minister of
r from Cracow in five minutes.

Art, Music, and the Drama Abroad.
Ir. and Mrs. Kean are at Liverpool for two weeks.
Ir. and Mrs. Kean are at Liverpool for two weeks.
Ir. and Powers, the American sculptor, has completed
and allegorical guere of his caustry. The statue,
male, has a diadem beneath har feet, and in her
d the cap of liberty. The figure finds her suppert
the fasces—indicative, it is said, of the fact that
lice is the true foundation of a free commonwealth
t destination of the statue is reported to be Wash-

ton.

a Italian operatic company is being formed, conling of the members of Her Majesty's and the Royal lian companies now in London, for the purpose of forming the Italian opera at Drury Lane, previous d. Jolisen's compation of it before Christmas. The custion is we believe, on the common wealth princle, in which the principal, and performers are to

he Lyceum will be opened the first week in Octo-

he company that had been performing at the mpic under the management of Mr George Bolton, loved to the Strand, and have performed there dure the week.

Ise Winstanley is engaged at the Princess's.

It. Sims Receres and Miss Lucombe have been sing-r with great success at Birmingham.

It. Lessras had the honor of playing a solo before quien and Prince Albert at Casile Howard, York-is.

Queen and Prince Albert at Castle Howard, YorkJe.

Je. James Wallack Jun., son of Mr. Henry Wallack,
ngaged at the Haymarket; also Mr. Barry Sullivan,
m Manchester and Liverpoot.
diss litepatrick, who made a favorable debut at
der's Wells, has been offered an engagement at the
loca's Wells, has been offered an engagement at the
nosa's by Meerrs. Kenn and Keeley.
We and Sirs. Donald Ring have been performing in
mouth with considerable ruccess. They terminatheir engagement on the opera of "Maritana."
he one hundred and twenty seventh Gloucester
slesi festival, with between 260 and 350 performers,
taken place. It contained a series of chalce comitions—namely. Handelts evenure to Esther, the
litions—namely. Handelts evenure to Rather, the
stinger is Doom, the Justice in D. Byree's any
m "Bleesed is he," and duet "Here small soft
rity repair." and the Goronation Athem. "The
rity repair." and the Goronation Athem. "The

formed by Miss Williams, Miss Lucombs, Mr Lockey, Mr. Lawier Mr. Phillips and the instrumentalists engaged for the general purposes of the featival, under the conduct of Mr. Amott, the organist of the cachadral The contratio music allotted to Miss Dolby was undertaken by Mr. Barnby, it having been intimated that the former clever vocalist was too un well to appear.

Mr. Hooper has become the lesses of the Campridge, Bury St. Edmunds, and Ipswich Theatres. He will open with "Othello "Othelle by the African Socius, Mr. Aldridge, and Desdemona, Miss Rosa Sounest, who will also appear in the farce of "The Dead Shot." In addition to Mr. Leder, who is preparing an opera for the National Concerts, which is to be performed without the aid of secuery or action, Mr. Macfaren is engaged upon another from an eastern subject and Mr. Oxenford is doing the lithretic; we also hear that Mr. Baife will produce one in the course of the season. On det that Madama Angri is engaged.

St. Hriema Gardens. (Sotherhithe) this place was crowded to witness the ascent of Mrs. Graham in a new balloon. A very fine ascent was effected, and a pleasant aerial royage was terminated by a safe descent at Eitherm, Kent.

Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam have been playing to crowded houses at Liverpool. Last Friday, Mr. Buckstone took his benefit, when he produced his new comedy of "Lessy Year," to one of the follist and most fashionable audiences of the season. It was received with such approbation and laughter that it has been twice repeated, and, on each representation, with increased effect.

M. Scribe has presented a comedy to the Vanciais, which has been received with noclamation. This production, said to have been written in a few days on the banks of the lake of Geneva, is described to be one of the great dramatiat's chafe-drawres.

An ewopera has been produced at the Careano Theatre in Billan, called "Amore e Trappole" It is spoken efvery highly, so much so, that if only a portion of the commendation bestowed on M Cagoaul, the composer, b

M. Fraschini is to be the tenor at the Italian Opera in Vienna, next spring season.

The theatre at Breecia say the Italian papers, has witnessed a scene of enthusiasm such as is seldom seen even in Italy, on the occasion of Mme. Arrigotte's performance in "Roberto Devereux."

Donisetti's "Regime of Golconda" has been given at the Fondo, at Naples; it was successful, according to the Italian papers. Mme. Marray, de Bassin, and Bettini were the principal performers.

A concert has been given at Boulogne, by the Philharmonic Society, the chief attraction of which was M. Thalberg. His performance of his variations on "L'Elisir d'Amore," on "Lucresta," and especially of Merdelsohn's "Romances sans paroles," deve down enthusiastic applause, from a numerous and fashionable audience.

500—making a total of 359,524 square cheen, the grographer, calculates that the finhabitosts of these wast countries of 6,00,000,000 and smong them 50,000,000 and smong them 50,000,000 and the census of 1525 figure of 56,000,000. In the European of Rursis the population averages 609 mile. The most populated districts are mile. The most populated districts are instabled by ople. Of Russian subjects there are (89 per cent of the population of xeverages 609 to where a square mile is inhabited by ople. Of Russian subjects there are (89 per cent of the population of xeverages 609 to be belong to vatious seets, or they are as temporary residents and foreigners, calculated and the serious of the fore-frequency of the serious of the seriou commendations have reached me, high enough and warm enough to demand, as they have received, my most grateful acknowledgements and regard. But yours comes from home; it comes from those whom I have known, and who have known me, from my birth. It is like the love of a family circle; its influences fall upon my heart as the dew of Hermon. Those of you who are the most advanced in age have known my father, and my family, and especially that member of it, whose premature death inflicted a wound in my breast which is yet fresh and bleeding. Some of you were my companions in the country schools; with others I have partaken, in the sports of youth, the cheerful labor of the field of agriculture, and in the associations and exercises of early manhood. I see on the list learned, and now aged and venerable clergymen; professional gentlemen and magistrates, of my own sage, whom I have long honored and esteemed; and others of all classes and pursuits in life. There are on the list, also, not a few who bear my name and partake my blood. What I was in early life, you all know; towards what I may have done at subsequent periods for the good of the country, you have ever manifested sufficiently favorable and partial regard; and now, affect I have been called upon to act a part in a more important crisis, perhaps, than any other of my life, your kind regard, your neighborly recognition of former times and former friendships, and the affectionate terms in which you express yourselves, make your letter a treasure precious in my esteem, which I shall keep near me always, while I live, and leave for the gratitification of those who may come after. Your obliged friend and neighbor, Dax'z. Wasstrar.

To Rev. Eben Price, Hon. Parker Noyes, and others.

| NIAGARA COUNTY, N. Y.—West<br>report from the marshale employ<br>census of this county of four tow | take the fol | lowing<br>ng the |  |
|--|--------------|------------------|--|
| Population on 1  | at Gain from | Centur           |  |
| of June, 1860  | of 1         | 146.             |  |
| Somerset   |              | 27               |  |
|  |              | 158              |  |
| Cambria  |              | 33               |  |
| Newfane  |              | 130              |  |
| Total10,783  | 1,0          | 1,043            |  |
| CONNECTICUT.—We collect the  | following    | census           |  |
| Dwelling .   |              | -Inhabitante-    |  |
| Montes,  | 1540.        | 1950             |  |
| Bozrah164  |              | 863              |  |
| Cheshire327  | 1,529        | 1,627            |  |
| Clinton  | 1,239        | 1,344            |  |
| Colchester421  | -            | 2,468            |  |
| Franklin 163   | 1000         | 1,901            |  |
| Lebanon  | 548          | 674              |  |
| Pomfret 140  |              | 1,043            |  |
| Rocky Hill234 (occupie   | 1.199        | 3,848            |  |
| Saybrook   | 17.00        | 2 1700           |  |

Westbrook — 3,418 1,203
Westbrook — 2,418 1,203
Westbrook — 2,549
BEISTOL — Population, 2,884; in 1840, 2,109—Increase, 775.
BULLINGTON — In 1840, 1,201; in 1850, 1,161—
Decrease, 40.

Decrease, 40.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—The population of Portsmouth, Virginia, as reported by the deputy marshal for taking the census for 1850, is eight thousand four hundred and fifty-six. This is an increase of

Czonasrows, b. C.—The population of George-town is 7,837. At the census of 1840, the popula-tion was 7,312. | lacrease in the last ten years, 643. tion was 7,312. Increase in the last ten years, 645.

Mainz.—The reports of the assistant marshals in this State, show a large increase in the population of the State, show a large increase in the population of the State. Three towns in Piscataquis, and three in Penobecot county, show a population of 8,169 in 1850, to one of 5,738 in 1840, an increase of 2,431, or about forty-two per centum.

CENTERVILLE, MD.—The following are the census returns for the election district of Centreville, Md.:—Free inhabitants, white and colored, 3,200; slave do., 1,440—whole number, 4,840. Deaths from June, 1849, to June, 1830, 164. Number of fairs producing one hundred dollars and upwards, 560.

dependence of his country; and when it was gained, he might have been seen resting calmly, Cincinatus-like, in the retirement of his hacienda, in Aragus, little dreaming that he would ever be called again to battle. But his sword and his lance hung on his wall; and as the tocsin of Caracas tolled the alarm, his children brought him his armor—he buckled it on; and the old dictator, "the hero of a hundred battles," was ready for the fight. I care not what may be the political opinions of the man-ultra and ambitious they may be, and such I always thought them-but there are, thank heaven, feelings in us all that will sym

pathise with a noble deed and a generous action. 'Twas a glorious sight to see that old civilian

discipline than republicanism? It was in this he erred; and surely it was a generous fault, and our posterity will forgive him, as she ranks him side by side with the aberator of Colombia, Simon Bolivar. He wished to rank her among the first, and he failed. He loved her not wisely, but too well. He had advisers who would only advise him, and when the sinews of war were wanted, they failed him too, and he was left alone to defend principles which his advisers gloried in promulgating, so long as words alone were needed. Political fame could not have been his object. He had been twice President, and was acknowledged the greatest general of his time. He was always looked up to as the one to whom the country would have recourse, "ne quid respublican detriment caperet." Scarce a hill or valley in Venezuela that he has not made historic with his exploits, and many are they who will boast, "I was a soldier of Paez." Such, then, is the man who seeks a refuge on your shores. Money he wants not, for he is immensely rich. His hostility to Monagas is rather greatar than the latter merits. However, I am one of those who attribute many of the President's acts to his ministers, and not to himself. I have always esteemed Monagas, and cannot find in him the cause of all that has been attributed to him. But I find myself again trespassing my limits, and will close. The election is the only topic that engrosses public opinion in Caracas. Guzman gains favor daily. They only want here some of those energetic torch light processions—speakers there are in abundance—to rival you of the States.

NEWAPAPEE ACCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL J. T. MONAGAS AND HIS EFFORTS TO SE-CURE THE ELECTION OF HIS BROTHER GENERAL JOSE GEEGORIO MONAGAS—NEWS OF THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL PARZ IN THE UNITED STATES. By the bark Paez, which arrived at Philadel his last week, we have received files of Venezu elan papers published in Caracas, the capital, and in other places, of this misgoverned country. The tone of these papers is very severe against Mona-gas, and it is remarkakle that one of them, El Republicano, is edited by Senor Bruzual, a per-sonal enemy of General Paez, and formerly a parizan of and a member of the Council under gas; and another, Asmodeo, is edited by Senor R. Agostini, a late secretary of Monagas and an opponent of Paez. These papers, as well as those, in favor of the election of Senor Rendon, the civi candidate for the Presidency, agree in accusing General Jose T. Monagas of attempting to hand over the presidency to his own brother, General Jose G. Monagas (a military man), by means of threats and force. The contest seems sure to be between the party of the civilians, whose candidate is Rendon, and the military party or the party of the actual President, who wishes to make his brother President of Venezuela. The following

brother Precident of Venezuela. The following extract from Venezuelan papers will give our readers an idea of the present state and future prospects of this republic, once the move peaceful and prosperous of the South American States.

(From El Pueble de Cumana of J'aly 31 | General Monagas is a monster of ingratitude. His breast does not harbor a single noble sentiment; his soul is incapable of cop ceiving any idea of benevolence. A coward in the modern and the makes promises of every kind, and panders to the pessions of those whom he needs. But he is scarcely in a post of safety v/hen he forgets those who saved him, and he tetremously persecutes them to get rid of them, waif throwing off an insupportable burthen. Let his acts, since the triumphs of 1848 and of 1849, speak for themselves.

\*\* There is not hing which the executive may not do, or which, he may not consider himself authorized to do. Leven the powers which he has under the constitution he always uses beyond their proper limits. Let may, indeed, be said that the re-

Every movement, every noise he hears, he thinks is the people rising to average their wrongs.

[From El Republicane of the 7th August.]

The elections of this Canton are taking place with the greatest coolness and indifference. The moral coercion exercised by power, and the threats held out by certain electioneering agents, have enervated the public spirit and kept away the citizens from the assemblies. It having become known that the voters of the towns of Los Altos did not wish to vote against their consciences, a captain of the guard of the President left for those parts, accompanied by two soldiers, armed with lances and carbines, to frighten off the voters and secure a forced vote to enable General Monagas to hand over the command of the republic to his brother. The sons of the President have been going over the different parishes of this city during the election days, and taking men to vote for the electors who must nominate the uncle to succeed the father. The soldiers of the garrison have voted with different names in different parishes; some of them have been caught in the act, and others have succeeded in performing their servile task. The assembly of "Catedral" sent one of those soldiers to prison for having offered to vote under another man's name. Mr. Pacheco recognized another who was going up to vote in like manner, and made him desist from his criminal purpose. There have been many such cases. We shall hereafter give other details and accounts of the election scandals of other cantons near this unfortunate city.

El Clamor Publico, a newspaper published in Caracas, in its number of the 2d August, has a leading article, entitled "Gregorio Monagas a Candidate—New attempts which the Chief of the Dynasty will commit—Sad Stuation of Venezuela, if the Dynasty should succeed in consolidating its power."

are, thank haven, feelings in usal that will grow and the search of the unappy companions of the House, what was the reply of his excellency in the presence of the numerous assemblage that surrounded him, in the very presence of the respectable Senators, at whose head was a most distinguished clergyman? Alas' his excellency, with a grating voice, demanded the heads of five individuals, and said he would be satisfied with that.

\* But we come now to the most notable act of the administration, as we mean to speak of the 15th offAugust, 1849. On that day the second campaign terminated with the capitulation made by the forces of General Paez with those of the army of General Monagas. Paez religiously fulfilled the capitulation and delivered up his arms. But what did General Monagas do at Caracas on receiving the news? His excellency received the intelligence with displeasure, because Gen. Paez survived the war. Instead of fulfilling that compact in which the national faith was concerned, his excellency delays the expulsion of Gen. Paez, and disposes of his person according to his caprice. He compels him to traverse one-half of the republic from prison to prison, and finally shuts him up in a dark fortress at Camana. He there keeps him isolated even from his family, confined in a very narrow cell, full of centipedes and other venomous reptiles; he deprives him of light and almost prepares for him the bed of death. The Congress of 1850 assembles, and decrees the final expulsion of the victim of General Monagas, but this decree is evaded by the executive power under different futile pretexts, until the execution of the same became unavoidable, and at last it is carried into effect at the instigation of the heroic people of Camana. General Paez, then, leaves his prison in May, 1850, eight months after having made a capitulation by which his expulsion was guarantied from the very day when it was signed. And is this the generosity, the mildness of General Monagas?

(Frem El Cometa of the 14th August, published in. Corol

We have examined the general pardons granted by the government in the two revolutions which have just taken place, and we find in each of shese instruments, instead of a pardon, a penal code, every article of which contains either a condition rendering the grace nugatory or a penalty. In no government in the world, from the remotest antiquity down, has it ever been supposed that to pardon is to punish, according to the practice established by the present administration of Venezuela.

Either the grace should be connected fully without any conditions rendering it nugatory, or it ought not to be granted as all. This has been the course adopted in all known governments to the present time; and this is what Gen. Pacz in former years did (acting agreeably to the finst branch of the alternative) when he pardoned Gen. José Tadeo Monagas, General Laurendo Silva, and thousands of venezuelans. We cannot comprehend, either, whence the actual President derives the power of imposing corporal pusishments on citizens, and of imposing even groater ones than those suppointed by the laws. Up to the present time we had understood, that as to punishments the constitution empowered the President only to commute them; but we see that they are now inflicted even without semblance of trial and against the constitution.

[From El Corree de Oriente, of July 27, published at Cumasa.]

General America. The model republic will this time furnish to the world a further prese of its enlishment, by paying to General Pacy those attentions which he so richly deserves, and which the whole world accords to him, as the most decided friend, among the Venezuelans, of the wise and liberal institutions of his democratic but unfortunate country.

[From El Corree de Oriente et August 19]

At no time has the spirit, of democratic but unfortunate country. From El Cometa of the 14th August, published in

heral institutions of his demogratic but untolin-nate country.

[From El Correo de Origate ef August 19.]

At no time has the spiria of despotism developed itself more scandalously than in the present period of elections. There is no constitution, there are no laws, no guarantees. The captice of a bold and imbectic refer, who relies on mercenary bayo-

buttel dynasty. Monagas II. will follow in the footsteps of Monagas I; and four more years like the last four will precipitate us into the deep abyss on the borders of which we now stand." THE EXCEPTION OF OSM. PARE IN THE UNITED STATES. El Clamor Publico, of the 3d of September, publishes at length the account of the reception of General Paez in New York, and at the close, the editors make the following remarks:—

"Of what value, we now add, are the miserable calumnies of Gen. Monagas and his cruel persecutions in the face of these demonstrations of the most free and happy people on earth? They are utterly worthless; General Monagas, far from humbling, as he has desired, his great antagonist, has only exalted him. In our last number of this paper we stated what opinion the Americans entertain of General José Antonio Paez. We now add that his expatriation has been providential, and that the days which he is passing in a foreign land are, perhaps, the greatest of his life. In fact, General Paez must never have experienced emotions more consoling than when he was greeted by the authorities and the people of the most powerful nation in the world, in the highly honorable man ner in which he has been received. These distinguished marks of esteem, which partiality cannot vitiate; which a mean party spirit cannot eclipse; these distinguished marks of esteem from a whole people, the most free and happy on earth, can never be forgotten, nor cease to speak in favor, and to the honor of the hero to whom they have been exprecally paid. His enemies, his implacable persecutors, among whom General Monagas is the foremost, will say they are undeserved; but history will record them, and posterity will regard them as the reward conferred by a people, eminently republican, to one of the most faithful defenders of republican, to one of the most faithful defenders of republican, to one of the most faithful defenders of republican, to one of the most faithful defenders of republican, to one of the most faithful defenders of republic

CCIDAD BOLIVAE, Aug. 8, 1850.
Steam Navi gation in South America—Hints to

American Copitalists.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. I take the liberty to write you the following lines,

paper—will be very useful to the directors of steam navigation upon the river Oronoco.

I do not know the directors of this enterprise, but I rely on you to make known to them the opinion I have formed on the connexion which exists between the gold mines recently discovered in this

country, with the interests of these directors. A commercial house of one of the English Antilles has asked here for a sample of the gold which is found in the river Yumari, with a view to send it to England, and by this means encourage an exploring expedition in the interior of Opata, and then to found an establishment on a large scale. The sending out of the above mentioned sample, however, has been delayed for some time back, in order that the United States might have the start in this undertaking; for the clutches of John Bull are objects of no small fear here, as it is by no means uncertain that he would not, before long, seek to be come master of both rivers and country. It would, moreover, be a matter of considerable inconveni-

jects of no small fear here, as it is by no means uncertain that he would not, before long, seek to become master of both rivers and country. It would, moreover, be a matter of considerable inconvenience to the North Americans, masters as they already are of the asvigation of the Oronoco, to have such unpleasant fellow-workmeans the English, whose carnest desire has long since been to get possession of the Oronoco; its colonies in the Antilles having, for a long time back, yielded them nothing. They see, too, the immense tract of country of which they would become masters in South America, were they orly in possession of this river, which, by means of its branches, holds immediate communication, with two of the greatest and most industrious republica, viz. Venezuela and New Granada. They would have, moreover, a water communication which would enable them to invode even Brazil by the union of the Casiquaire with the Oronoco and the Amazon, by means of the lie Negre.

The directors of the company that runs the steamers on the Orrenoco, should not lose sight of the above facts, which, in the course of time, will be fruitful of the u sont important results.

Through G.——, who has arrived from New Granada, I have been apprised that Mr. Besier and others are about seeking to obtain from the province of Casandaire the privilege of navigating the river meta, and, that they will even lay this pention before the Congress of New Granada. If this privilege of navigating its Meta be granted to persone uncorne cted with the company of the Oronoco seamers, the interests of the latter company will suffer great y; for it is a fact important to be known, that the pseudouch seed the seed the seed the seed of the Magdalena to Carthagena and Santa Martha, the old route to the greater Antilles and to Europe.

Were we to take into account solely the mules that would be sent down the Meta, we would find that the runs paid for these would amount to no less than four thousand by manageneous, these engaged in this traffic could send thei

pirates—Drake and Walter Release who were continually plundering the inhabitants of the newly founded colonies on the Oronoco.

If the above suggestions could prove of any benefit to the company of the Oronoco ateamboats, and were thought worthy of serious consideration. I would be very happy that your columns should be the means of communicating them. My only object in offering them is to advance the interests of my country, and at the same time to further the prosperity of the individuals who have undertaken to support and direct an enterprise destined to promote the interests of industry and civilization. Let but ten years clapse, and the sons of O'Connell will sing on their harps of gold the conquests of Fulton, on the placid shores of the Oronoco, in concert with the descendants of Washington, Franklin, and Bolivar. The eagle of the Blue Mountains will shine in dazzling glory, when the neigh of the sea horse will have been heard for the last time.

We [From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 28.
The day was exocedingly sultry, and a Septembroits of the day, that we deem it not imaporopriate to give the readers of the Whig a brief sketch of the proceedings.

The day was exocedingly sultry, and a Septembers sun which poured is rays incredy on the field of action, would have proved overpowering to the kinglist, but for the agreeable shade afforded by the fine trees, that surrounded the hotel buildings in every direction. By 12 o'clock, large numbers of the might of the sumber of the neighboring countes had sure the summer of the sure of the hotel buildings in every direction. By 12 o'clock, large numbers of the sure of the hotel surface with some charming guests of the buildings of the sure of the sure Arabia for the buildings of the sure of the sure

Knight of Chesterfield- Ring. Ruled out for de Robert T. Crouch, of Goochiand, Knight of Tuckahoe Missed and withdrey.

Rnight of Chesterheld. Rieg. Ruied out for dewriting. Missed.

Robert T. Crouch, of Goochland,
Knight of Tuckshoe—Missed and withdrew.

The Knight of Mannakin having borne off the ring in every tilt, was proclaimed the victor, and at lected, as the "Queen of Love and Meanty," Miss Trevilien, of Goochland, who wore her honors with a grace that heightened her personal loveliness.

The Knights of the Cliff and Wostham having each taken the ring twice, there was another trial of skill between them to determine who should enjoy the privilege of selesting the first Maid of Honor. The Knight of Westham proved to be the victor, and evineed his discriminating taste by the selection of Miss Josephine Sampson, of Goochland.

By the rules of the teurnament, the Knight of Chesterfield had acquired the right to select the second maid of honor, and his choice fell upon Miss Mary J. Clarke, of Henrico, whose bright eyes and sunny face drew around her many admirers, anxious to contast with her gallant knight the possession of so fair a prize.

The Knight of Richmond and Chesterfield having each taken the ring once, the contest was resumed between them, to determine who should select the third maid of honor. Fortune favored the Knight of Richmond, and he owned his "heart's allegiance," by the selection of Miss Sarah Rugland, of Goochland, whose elegant form, and dignified yet graceful air, made her a fit represeatuive of the lady-love of a true knight of yore.

As each gallant champson, with lance in rest and at full speed bore off the ring, a brass band in attendance struck up an zir; and when the contest was over, the loud plaudits of all assembled greeted the victorious knight. The cortege then returned to the hotel. Here the coronation of the queen took place, the fair lady receiving the crown from the hands of the President, who prefaced the ceremony with the following chaste and elegant address:—

Gentle Lady—The gallant Knight of Mannakia, who has this day approved himself as the most department of grace and loveliness an

Ah, who to sober measurement
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When bit do of Paradise have lent
Their plumage to his wings:
Wear this chaplet, lady, as the token of the admiration of him in whose name, as in the name of all assembled here, I pronounce you "Queen of Love and Beauty."
The President then successively crowned the Meids of Honor, the chaplets being presented to him at the point of the lance by the fortunate knights.

him at the point of the lance by the fortunate knights.

As soon as the ceremonics were over, dinner was amounced, and though the crowd was so great that not one half of the number could be accommodated at once with scats in the spacious disagreem, yet the arrangements were so admirable, and the repast provided so abundant and excellent, that not a nurmur of complaint was heard from any one. On the contrary, a pleasing smile of benevo-gene and good humor arradiated the faces of all.